

The Daily Freeman

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.

TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILT
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Fremont Affair Again.

The correspondence in relation to the unfortunate interference of the Cabinet, at Washington, or at least a portion of it, with General Fremont, impugning his course, and questioning his capacity for the requirements of the important post, of which he had been placed in charge, has just found its way into the papers, though without the consent or knowledge of the General. The correspondence consists of Mrs. Fremont's letter, written during a visit to Washington, addressed to the President, and asking him to furnish her with a copy of the letter from Col. Blair, to his brother, the Post Master General, which was at the bottom of the whole affair,—the President's reply, and disavowal of any loss of confidence in General Fremont, in consequence of that letter, or ought else that had occurred, and finally the mischief-making letter itself of Col. Blair, which the spirited wife of the gallant personage sought to be implicated, had so promptly demanded.

The whole amounts to little or nothing, the charge of Col. Blair going only to express his misgivings of Fremont's capacity for such a command, and that resting only on the matter of opinion. But the letter, viewed in connection with the failure of reinforcements reaching Lyon, and afterward Mulligan, seems, without any knowledge of who was to blame for such failures, to have created all the talk and sensation articles that have appeared on the subject. But the more the matter is inquired into the more conclusive it appears that Fremont has done all that he could, and that his reputation will suffer quite as little in the affair, as that of some of those who have on so slight a foundation joined in the hue and cry against him. The report that he was to be removed or superseded is now said to have been a whole-cloth fabrication of the New York Herald.

The only comment we wish to make on the occasion is, that if the Government wish to succeed in this war, it had better not lightly interfere with the commands of such men as General Fremont.

A LARGE GATHERING ANTICIPATED.—What with the usual attractions of Election day, the inauguration of the Statue of Ethan Allen, and the presence of the regiment in camp here, who are to participate in the inaugurating ceremonies, it is anticipated that a larger gathering of the people will be seen here on Thursday than we have had for many years.

Edward P. Stone, of Berlin, has been appointed Chaplain of the Sixth Regiment. We had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Stone conduct services in Mr. Lord's Church, a few Sabbaths ago, and we were much pleased with him. The discourses that he delivered on that occasion were much above the level of ordinary pulpit efforts. They were spoken without notes, and were creditable in a high degree to the scholarship and Christian culture of the speaker.—Such men for Chaplains can but accomplish a good work among our soldiers.

The Post Office in this village has been moved into the new building erected for that purpose near the Montpelier Bank building.

SENATOR BINGHAM of Michigan died at Ann Arbor, that State, the 5th inst. He was a native of Vermont.

RAINY WEATHER FOR ELECTION.—We had last Saturday and Sunday a fall of rain of the depth of between two and three inches; and now, Tuesday, it is bidding fair, with what fell last night to make up another inch.

How THEY SAY IT.—It is stated as a fact that an Indiana clergyman, during his prayer on the late fast day, used the following language: "Oh, Lord, had the East done as well as the Hoosier state in furnishing men to put down this rebellion, we would not be under the necessity of calling on thee," and the Chicago Tribune with equal profusion declares that if Fremont obeyed Frank Blair, and followed the advice of the Chicago Tribune he would now be able to clean out the state of Missouri, with a comparative handful of men badly armed, and ill equipped with cannon and other necessities.—Chicago Post.

Adams' express will transport to the nearest Quartermaster, free of charge, all blankets, &c., which patriotic citizens may present to the army in accordance with the invitation of Quartermaster General Meigs.

John Bell.

The Nashville correspondent of the Tribune thus writes of the treason of John Bell:

To appreciate all this, it must be known that John Bell, his public renunciation of loyalty to the contrary notwithstanding, has really neither heart nor hand in the great Southern rebellion. He goes with his section, not because he thinks it is right, but because it is his section. He pronounces himself a Rebel—however, not one of choice. He believes, or at least expresses the opinion, that the "war of subjugation" undertaken by the North is wrong, but, on the other hand, loses no opportunity in declaring the Southern revolution unjustified. Whenever he visits places of public resort, he takes occasion to denounce the Jefferson Davis dynasty in unmeasured terms. His past public services secure him immunity from the consequences this offense would entail upon any other, but render him at the same time unpopular among the thorough-going Rebels. The late confiscation of his steamboat property has greatly irritated him, not sufficiently, however, to make him more forbearing with the administration of affairs at Richmond.

At the time John Bell made public his address to the cause of the South, the belief generally prevailed in the North, that his old love of whisky had got the better of his judgment and made him forget his former and better self. But I have the testimony of one of his oldest political adherents, who worked harder for his election to the Presidency than any other man living, that his defection was caused by a failure of moral courage, rather than enervation by over-indulgence in liquor. In past years there was no man in the nation that stood up more boldly and fearlessly for what he deemed true and just than John Bell. But the waves of Secession rolled too strongly and sweepingly over the portion of the State he lived in, and instead of battling against them his heart gave way, and he allowed himself to be carried along by the current. Ambition—hope of realizing in sectional what he failed to reach in national spheres—perhaps had also something to do with his apparent abandonment of long cherished convictions. His personal enmity to Andrew Johnson, whom he found to have everything in his own way at Washington, is also alleged by some to have contributed to his sudden change of ground.

By investigation in regard to the latter life of John Bell had made me acquainted with a fact which, I think, has never become known. It is that his last visit to Washington was not made of his own accord, but at the direct instigation of Jefferson Davis, who sent a special messenger in the person of a well-known Georgia politician to him, to urge his interference at the capital in favor of the evacuation of Southern forts. The conviction among his best political friends there was, that he allowed himself to be used as a mere tool in the hands of the rebel leaders, who cast him aside when they had no further employment for him, and he threatened to become a rival aspirant to popular favor.

He resides here with his son-in-law, one of the numerous Yateman family. He is not only politically, but also financially ruined, and his love for liquor is said to have increased greatly of late.

How a Man feels under Fire.

How a man feels when in battle is a question that our volunteers have doubtless frequently asked themselves. We yesterday stumbled upon a volunteer in Burlington, who first snuff powder at Bull Run. During an hour's chat with him he gave us a very good general idea of the way in which a man feels when under an enemy's gun. Our friend didn't claim to be especially courageous. He placed due value upon the integrity of the American eagle, but enlisted mainly because he had no other employment at the time. He did camp duty faithfully, and endured the hardships of long marches without any special grumbling. That he dreaded to confront the enemy he freely admits. While willing at any time to kick a bigger man than himself under justifiable provocation, he disliked the idea of the sudden sensation imparted by a bayonet thrust in the abdomen, while only second to this was his horror of being cut down with a rifle ball like an unsuspecting squirrel.

When his regiment was drawn up in line he admits his teeth chattered, and his knee pangs rattled like a pot-closet in a hurricane. Many of his comrades were similarly effected, and some of them would have laid down had they dared to do so. When the first volley had been interchanged, our friend informs us, every trace of these feelings passed away from him. A reaction took place, and he became almost a savage from excitement. Balls whistled all about him, and a cannon shot cut in half a companion at his side. Another was struck by some explosive that splattered the brains over the clothes of our informant, but so far from intimidating, all these things served up his resolution. The hitherto quaking civilian in half an hour became a veteran. His record shows that he bayoneted two of his rebel enemies and discharged eight rounds of his piece with as decisive an aim as though he had selected a turkey for his mark. Could the entire line of an army come at the same time into collision, he says there would be no running except after hopeless defeat.

The men who played the runaway at Bull Run were men who had not participated in the action to any extent, and who became panic stricken where, if once smelling powder in the manner above described, they would have been abundantly victorious. In the roar of musketry and the thundering discharge of artillery there is a music that banishes even innate cowardice. The sight of men struggling together, the clash of sabres, the tramp of cavalry, the gore-stained grass of the battle field, and the coming charge of the enemy dimly visible through the battle-smoke—all these, says our intelligent informant, dispel every particle of fear, and the veriest coward in the ranks perhaps becomes the most tiger-like. At the battle of Bull Run the chaplain of one of the regiments, a man of small stature and delicate frame, personally cut down two six feet grenadiers in single combat. If these things are so—and we incline to think they are—the best cure for cowardice is to crowd a man into a fight and there keep him. The fugitives from Bull Run were men who inebriated panic before it could have reached them.—Philadelphia North American.

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.—Purchasers are referred to the advertisements of the New England Carpet Co., of Boston, in to-day's paper.

Camp Gregory Smith.

The Volunteers from Franklin County were organized this (Monday) morning, and made choice of the following officers:

Captain—Elihu L. Barney, Swanton.
1st Lieutenant—Lucius Green, Highgate.
2d " Alfred H. Keith, Sheldon.
SERGEANTS—Ira D. Hatch, Josiah Sturtevant, Joseph E. Averill, Geo. W. Burdison.
CORPORALS—Bradford S. Murphy, William Fletcher, William A. Green, Francis Friot, Guy C. Martin, Joseph R. Elliot, Watson Cheney, Goodsell Hicks.
Drummer—Albert L. Thompson.
Filer—Louis Christian, Jr.
Wagoner—Jerry Arsine.

The Bristol Company of Volunteers from Addison County were organized, and elected

Captain—George Parker, Jr., Vergennes.
1st Lieutenant—Riley A. Bird, Bristol.
2d Lieutenant—Frank G. Butterfield, Middlebury.
SERGEANTS—Zira Elliott, Henry Prime, Argus L. Squier, Albert A. Cram, Charles Huntington.
CORPORALS—Charles B. Strickland, Edward Barney, John E. Parker, Warren B. Dunshee, John Wheeler, Sewell Sargent, Augustus L. Cox, Henry M. Parker.
Drummer—Daniel C. Quimby.
Wagoner—John Sheldon.

The Bradford Company from Orange County were organized, and elected

Captain—Alonso B. Hutchinson, Norwich.
1st Lieut.—La Marquis Tibbels, Topsham.
2d Lieut.—Bernard D. Farnham, Bradford.
SERGEANTS—John H. Wright, Geo. W. Flanders, Geo. E. Wood, Jason R. Bixby, Nelson Minard.
CORPORALS—Charles Hyde, William U. Jewell, George Messenger, Orrin Lufkin, Sumner H. Lincoln, Daniel Moulton, Thos. R. G. Wright, James C. Hibbard.
Drummer—John A. Colby.
Wagoner—David Holmes.

The following were chosen officers of the Orleans County Company:

Captain—Oscar A. Hale, North Troy.
1st Lieutenant—Geo. H. Pichas, Albany.
2d Lieutenant—Charles W. Dwinell, Glover.
SERGEANTS—Chas. F. Bailey, M. Warner Davis, Wilbur Leach, Fred M. Kimball, Ira D. McClary.

CORPORALS—Jesse Courser, E. M. Nye, Martin L. Page, O. T. Stiles, Dan. Mason, Wm. R. Cheshorn, Moses Abbott, Alex. Davis.

The Woodstock and Cavendish recruits were organized into a Company with the following officers:

Captain—J. C. Spalding, Cavendish.
1st Lieutenant—Geo. C. Randall, Woodstock.
2d Lieutenant—Hiram A. Kimball, Gaysville.
SERGEANTS—Asbet S. Lamson, John Y. Rastick, Henry G. White, George S. Pratt, Michael H. Barker.

CORPORALS—Franklin W. Stacy, Edward H. Perkins, Daniel E. Tait, Austin Grant, Matthew Hussey, Jeremiah E. Wilson, Stephen P. White, Daniel W. Boice.

The Royalton Company—full—and the Hyde park, Elmore and Worcester recruits came into Camp Monday evening.

The Caledonia County Volunteers, already organized into a company, also arrived.

The Chittenden County Volunteers were organized with the following officers:

Captain—Wesley Hazleton, Essex.
1st Lieut.—William B. Reynolds, Milton.
2d Lieut.—Edwin R. Kimby, Burlington.
SERGEANTS—Edward A. Holton, Solon Fletcher, John Macomber, Horace Brownell, David A. Holton.

CORPORALS—Ralph Bellows, Lyman Williams, Elliot Robinson, William Pryor, Henry T. Morley, John Swan, George Monger, William Dunlap.
Drummer—Frederick Basford.
Filer—Lowell S. Bradley.
Wagoner—Cephus Thatcher.

The Rutland County, the Burlington, and the Plainfield squads of recruits have been organized into a Company, under the following officers:

Captain—Edward F. Reynolds, Rutland.
1st Lieut.—Elihu Whitney, Middlesex.
2d Lieut.—Denison A. Raxford, Burlington.

The following are the officers and privates of the Roxbury Company:

Captain—D. B. Davenport.
1st Lieut.—R. Templeton.
2d Lieut.—L. Ainsworth.

SERGEANTS—P. Gould, P. Crane, Jr., H. N. Bushnell, S. D. Sterling, L. W. Wales.

CORPORALS—W. B. Hancock, T. Murphy, E. H. Fuller, G. D. Parker, P. B. Murphy, D. P. Shepard, E. P. Folsom, E. R. Dodge.

Drummer—H. D. Davenport.
Filer—S. L. Richardson.
Wagoner—I. W. Clifford.

PRIVATES—Frank Anno, Numan Amidon, Andrew J. Butler, Joseph Benjamin, J. Madison Benson, Nelson E. Benson, John C. Blake, Walter A. Bagley, E. Buzzell, Lorenzo W. Blodgett, M. V. B. Burnham, Oscar E. Byron, M. Rascener, Patrick C. Clukey, Luther Chase, Mark Chase, Lorenzo Chase, M. J. Chaffee, C. Cleaveland, Geo. B. Clogston, T. Daniels, Chas. Dishno, D. Davenport, Chas. Davenport, Hiram F. Dyke, John C. Davis, Eric Ditty, Wm. Elliott, S. R. Ellis, Gideon E. Fletcher, Royal Flint, T. Worthen Gould, S. Garrow, Willis Grant, Don A. Grant S. A. Hatch, John Hogan, D. Hogan, Lucius W. Hayford, Frank D. Johnson, Stephen F. Jones, Jacob G. Jones, Geo. S. Kneeland, Ephraim Keyes, Joseph Lavally, A. Lacker, Joseph Little, Byron Montgomery, W. S. Moore, Wm. P. Moore, Geo. Mathews, John McAllister, Frank Martell, C. F. Newton, James P. Newcomb, J. Norton, Geo. Ormsby, James Patten, James Putney, Augustus C. Ralph, Harrison A. E. Richardson, Geo. C. Richardson, E. R. Richardson, Lafayette Richardson, Levi Raymond, Lewis Spaulding, S. S. Spaulding, N. Shattuck, John Shoenb, Joseph Simonds, Joseph Shincy, Henry C. Stone, A. J. Stone, Wm. Shoutell, Charles Smith, Milo J. Scribner, M. C. Shepard, Simeon Stoddard, Ira Sanborn, T. J. Taylor, Chas. Templeton, Edmund Utton, J. W. Utton, Zalucus Ward, Joseph White, S. Waterman, Cairas O. Whitney, Henry A. Whitney.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE FREEMAN.

8 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CAIRO, Oct. 7.

The gunboats Tyler and Lexington, while reconnoitering down the river to-day, fell in with the Rebel gun boat Jeff. Davis. They chased her to within ten miles of Columbus, when the batteries on the Kentucky shore, with some twenty guns, and some of them rifled, opened fire upon them. The engagement lasted an hour. No damage was done to our boats. The rebel damage is not known.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7.

It is stated that T. C. Hinman has raised 3000 men in Arkansas for Hardee's command. Memphis papers of the 30th say 30 cases of Enfield muskets, part of the 50,000 that lately evaded the blockade, had reached Memphis, and were on their way to Columbus. Memphis was alive with soldiers on the 29th. Jones, formerly an editor of a Philadelphia paper, is a secretary in the war department at Richmond. The estimated value of Yankee property in Virginia confiscated by the rebels amounts to \$30,000,000.

Mobile papers say that the defenses south of that city are rapidly going on.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

Gen. Wool has yet received no instructions. That he will proceed to Missouri is uncertain. Gen. McDowell is to be made Major General of volunteers.

The rebel pickets advance only to a hill, one mile beyond Falls Church during the day, and retire back from the hill at night.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.

Humphrey Marshall has escaped to the Southern slaveocracy.

The Journal of to-morrow will state that W. T. Sherman supercedes Gen. Anderson, the latter retiring because of ill health.

The Rumored Taking of New Orleans.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 6. Reliable information from New Orleans says that the Federal forces occupy Ship Island and the Channelier, and have lumber on Ship Island sufficient to build accommodations for ten or twelve thousand troops. He thinks the announcement of the capture of New Orleans premature, but says the Federal forces can take the city in the rear and silence their batteries, thus rendering it easy for a fleet to come up the river.

Advices from New Orleans of the 30th ult., say the Governor of Louisiana has ordered all the stores in that city to be closed at 2 P. M. each day, and all persons capable of bearing arms are ordered to drill the remainder of the day, an attack from the Federal forces being considered imminent. The rebels had planted Columbiads at Carrollton, nine miles above New Orleans, and at Englishtown, below the city.

Washington, Oct. 7. The recent treaty with the Delaware Indians, officially proclaimed, provides for the conditional purchase of 224,000 acres of their land for \$257,000 by the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company.

The Baltimore goes to Fortress Monroe to-day with a large quantity of heavy shot and shell. The Pawnee is at the Navy Yard for some slight repairs to her machinery. The Pocahontas is here receiving a heavier armament.

From Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 6. A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat says there is little doubt entertained here that Price is on his way South with the main body of his army.

The force reported to be making demonstrations near Georgetown and Sedalia are mere detachments for the purpose of keeping our advance engaged.

When last heard from Price's advance guard was at Clinton, Henry County. It is supposed that Price will push to Arkansas line. Gen. Fremont will follow closely, and give him battle wherever he finds him.

A force of between three and four thousand Rebel cavalry was seen near Tipton, whose object is presumed to be to get between our advance and the place, and fall upon some strong Regiment or transportation train going out.

Col. Coffee of Booneville passed through here, ostensibly for St. Louis; but it has been ascertained that he is on his way South with important documents containing the official record of the proceedings of the mock Legislature held at Lexington recently.

A scout from Lime Creek reports the probable death of the notorious rebel Rev. Michael Johnson, who, while moving some of Dupont & Co.'s powder Friday night, was dangerously wounded by the explosion of one of the kegs.

Rolla, Mo., Oct. 4.—Thirty of our wounded arrived here from Springfield yesterday. Three ambulances left this morning and others start to-morrow, to bring away more of our wounded about one hundred of whom still remain there.

Letters from the Southwest say that many of the most wealthy and prominent citizens of that region are moving their families South.

Capt. Smith, with 1500 men, is punishing the rebels in Barry and Stone counties.

St. Louis, Oct. 5. Gen. Fremont's charges and specifications against Col. Blair, including Blair's letter to the Postmaster General, are published in this morning's Democrat. Col. Blair was arrested the second time for writing a letter which he addressed to Adjutant General Thomas after he was released by Gen. Fremont, and because he declined to resume his sword and take command of his regiment, then on the march to the battle-field, when ordered by his commander.

St. Louis, Oct. 6. News has reached here that about two weeks ago, John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, had called by proclamation 8000 Cherokees around him and declared for the Union. Reed, an influential half-breed and leader of the secession party, raised the standard of revolt and had a skirmish near Talequah with Ross' body guard in which the latter were victorious. This news conflicts with the recently published accounts, but an active Government scout thoroughly acquainted with matters in the southwest, pronounces it reliable.

The Democrat will to-morrow exonerate General Fremont from any knowledge of the publication of the charges and specifications against Col. Blair.

Death of Ben McCulloch Confirmed.

Rolla, Mo., Oct. 6. From information received from the South there are about 11,000 armed rebels scattered over the southwestern

part of this State, including between 6000 and 7000 at Camp Walker in Arkansas, eight miles below the Missouri line, under young Ben McCulloch.

Major Wright of the Home Guards furnishes the following: A physician who arrived from the Southwest on Tuesday morning, who was formerly a partner of Dr. Snell, McCulloch's army surgeon, very recently had an interview with Snell, and was told by the latter that in the battle of Springfield McCulloch was shot through the hip, and a glance fell struck him in the forehead. Soon after making his report of the battle, McCulloch with his Texas horse was ordered back to Texas, but after reaching Camp Chesapeake, near Mount Vernon, he died of his wounds. Before he died he spoke freely of the manner of his treatment by the Missourians, and said if he had known the true policy of affairs he never would have entered the State.

His body was placed in a metallic coffin and conveyed to Texas. His death was considered even from his own men for a time, it being the policy of the surviving leaders to operate in the prestige of his name. His son Ben was therefore placed in nominal command, in order to keep up the deception. Major Wright, who is an old acquaintance of McCulloch, is convinced that the latter is dead.

Letters have been received by Mrs. Crawford from her husband Col. Crawford of Price's army, stating that the latter was wounded in an occupying a critical position, and urging the removal of his (Crawford's) property to the South.

Baltimore, Oct. 6. Gen. Wool left here Saturday evening for Fortress Monroe.

The boat from Old Point brought up a number of refugees from Norfolk, including some released crews of prize vessels. Col. Dr. Waller, instructor of Col. Ellsworth, who was taken prisoner by Wisa in Western Virginia, came in the boat, having escaped from prison with twelve others, who were recaptured and taken back, he alone, by disguising himself and adopting lameness, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his pursuers.

He was compelled to swim James River three times, and after much suffering, being twice fired at by pickets, reached Newport News. He describes the suffering of the prisoners in great and their treatment barbarous. One of the prisoners was shot from the street by a woman. The Colonel has gone to Washington without important information, gleaned on his journey down James River.

Who was JOHN A. WASHINGTON?—As this man of bad fame has gone to a traitor's grave, has caused some inquiry as to the relation he bore to the great man who laid the foundations of the republic, which his unworthy relatives endeavored to overthrow. If this man, said to have been recently shot, is the Mount Vernon John A., I will state the connection. President Washington was the oldest son of Augustine Washington, by his second wife. He married the Mount Vernon estate from Lawrence Washington, his brother-in-law by his father's first wife. George Washington's own brothers were Col. Samuel, Col. John, and Col. Charles. George having no children, left the Mount Vernon estate to his nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington, the son of Col. John, who occupied the property until his death in 1820, and bequeathed it to his nephew John Augustine, the son of his brother Corbin Washington. John Augustine died in 1832, aged 43, and the estate descended to his son John Augustine, lately killed in the rebel army. So that this John A. Washington, who sold the estate of Mount Vernon to the patriotic ladies of the Union, has none of the blood of the great and good President in his veins, and is no nearer to him in kindred, than great grand nephew. That is, son of John A., who was son of Corbin, who was son of Col. John, who was brother of George, the well beloved.—Portland Advertiser.

A Card.

The members of the Cavalry Company, before leaving Montpelier, desire to express their gratitude for the handsome treatment they have received at BURNHAM'S HOTEL. Notwithstanding Mr. Burnham has had the heavy task of equipping the 6th Regiment, he has at all times furnished good rooms, a good table, and gentlemanly treatment in every respect. Mindful of his kindness to us, we commend his house to the public favor, confident that its proprietor will always be found to be a generous provider, a gentleman, and a patriot.

In behalf of the Company,

JOHN D. BARTLETT, Captain.

WILLIAM WELLS, 1st Lieut.

HENRY M. PAIGE, 2d Lieut.

Oct. 8, 1861.

We are indebted to the Hon. E. P. Walton for valuable Public Documents.

MAKE THE SACRIFICE.—To obey the law of right—to follow out the law of love, is only difficult because we feel, in every instance of being called upon to make some sacrifice of ourselves. It is an error—a mistaken feeling. We are called upon to sacrifice, not ourselves, but a present inclination, which self suggests. Make the sacrifice—obey, fulfil the law that makes the claim upon you, and you will find that you have relinquished a fallacious for a real good. Follow the false inclination, and you will find that instead of enthroning yourself in despite of Heaven's King, you have begun to descend steps of endless descent.

CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE.—A lithographed certificate of honorable discharge is being prepared by order of the Government for presentation to every soldier of the army entitled thereto. It is said to be printed in colors, and the design is represented as very appropriate.

Several letters have been published in England that were written by Englishmen who were with Gen. Beauregard's army at the battle of Manassas. They all give strong testimony that the rebel army was sorely pressed and was at one time on the brink of ruin.